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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBEKE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

Gentlemen, NORTH CAROLINA, *March* 6, 1776.

Your inſerting the following in your gazette will oblige your humble ſervant, B. A.

A BILL for ſettling an unalterable regulation between the mother country and America, for the future government and tranquillity of the latter country, is now under conſideration of the cabinet; a certain noble Lord in office, who has planned the bill, is to make the motion the ſecond week after the meeting of Parliament.

The general object of the propoſed regulation is to put the Americans on the ſame footing of freedom, and under the ſame advantages, with the reſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The whole continent is to be divided into large diſtricts, each of which is to ſend a repreſentative to the Britiſh Parliament. The number of repreſentatives at firſt is to be rendered proportionable to the revenue that is expected to be raiſed by the introduction of the ſame laws of cuſtom and exciſe, and the ſame privileges of trade, prevailing in Great Britain. In proportion as that revenue ſhall increaſe, their number is to be enlarged, but proviſion is to be made, that at no period that number ſhall exceed one ſixth part of the Houſe of Commons. In conſequence of this regulation, all the governments ſubſiſting in America (except Canada) are to be diſſolved; no Governor, no Council, no Aſſembly for the future! For as all the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire have (to uſe a metaphor) but one fold, they are to have but one ſhepherd. Boards of cuſtom and exciſe are to be eſtabliſhed in places thought the moſt convenient, and courts of juſtice, poſſeſſing the ſame powers within their reſpective juriſdictions with thoſe of the King's bench and exchequer in England, are to be erected in the moſt ſuitable ſituations; and the mode of appeal, as here, is to be in the Houſe of Lords. In ſhort, every regulation now exiſting, calculated to keep up a diſtinction, is to be removed. The acts of the American Aſſemblies are to be entirely abrogated, and the law of England is to take place every where except in Canada. To prevent inconveniencies againſt which the law of England does not always provide, an act is to be paſſed comprehending all the neceſſary and local regulations contained in the acts of the different municipal legiſlatures of America.

Americans! have you read the above without emotion? I hope not. Surely the breaſt of every one that bears the name of an American, and of every inhabitant of this wide extended empire, that has ſenſe enough to know the ineſtimable value of the rights and liberties of America, muſt glow with indignation on the peruſal of ſo vile, ſo inſidious a plan. Is it poſſible they can avoid ſeeing in it the groſſeſt affront, indignity, and injuſtice, that ever was offered to freemen? Have not the Americans continued in a ſtate of good order and tranquillity for above a century, under thoſe laws that every colony framed for themſelves, agreeable to their reſpective charters, and aſſented to by the Monarch that filled the Britiſh throne at the time they were made? Is it from a defect in thoſe laws that the Americans are not now in the ſame tranquil ſtate? NO, it proceeds not from one, but many cauſes, originating in Britain, none of which relate to us. They ſay they labour under the weight of an enormous national debt, and they endeavour to make the leſs knowing part of their people believe that it was made thus heavy by the vaſt ſums expended for our protection, and that they intend eaſing them by taxing us. Their right to do the latter we deny. Some articles of expence in the national account I preſume they are not fond of reminding their people of; but perhaps it may not be amiſs here to mention a few of them, and they ſhall be ſuch as are of no inconſiderable magnitude.

The firſt I ſhall mention is, extravagant ſubſidies paid to foreign Princes, to hire them to do that which many times (not to ſay at all times) it was their intereſt to have done, though we had not paid them one farthing; it ſurely being their intereſt, and a duty due from them to their ſubjects, to have protected their own dominions. But this point has been ſo often diſcuſſed in their Houſe of Commons, that I ſhould not have mentioned it here, but to ſhew it cannot be an inconſiderable part of the accounts. To this may be added, extravagant ſalaries to an almoſt infinite number of offices under Government, many of which ſeem to have been created for the ſole benefit of thoſe that ſhould fill them, who are thereby the better enabled to wallow in every kind of extravagance and debauchery: A ſtanding army kept up in time of peace, at an immenſe expence; for the laudable purpoſes of ſilencing the juſt complaints of a much injured people, and for ſupporting a number of Court dependents, ſlaves to Miniſters, and the officious aſſaſſins of Britiſh liberty, many of whom may be truly ſaid to procure their daily ſupport by their obſequious diligence in executing the ſchemes of the moſt abandoned wretches that ever baſked in the ſun-ſhine of royal favour. But here I take pleaſure in ſaying all do not deſerve this ſevere cenſure. Some few noble ſpirits have dared to refuſe to be the inſtruments of oppreſſion, and have virtuouſly reſigned rather than to aſſiſt in deſtroying the liberties of their fellow ſubjects in America. May their glorious example be followed by many. The laſt article that I ſhall mention, generally ſuppoſed to diſſipate the public treaſure, is the immenſe ſums expended in procuring the return of a ſufficient number of ſuch perſons to Parliament as, when there, may be depended on for their readineſs to vote agreeable to miniſterial direction. Theſe wretches are to be kept in a fit humour to do the dirty work which their lordly maſters cut out for them. Provided for they muſt be, and their maſters have no other way to provide for them but by a miſapplication of the public treaſure, or by providing ſome lucrative place for them, or their more needy dependents, for whom themſelves are rarely able to provide.

The latter method of providing for Court dependents has been ſo long practiſed, that Britain and Ireland are eaten almoſt bare by them. AMERICA ſeems to be the place to which theſe locuſts are next to take their flight. But leſt, on their arrival, the leaves of the libery trees (which have ſpread their ſheltering branches over the whole land) ſhould prove noxious to them, their prudent maſters are, and for ſome time have been, endeavouring to cut them down; in hopes, that though the leaves of the flouriſhing tree be deadly to them, they may, like other INSECTS, fatten amidſt its decaying foliage. Our charter rights, and ancient laws, make no proviſion for ſuch hated creatures. Therefore it ſeems neceſſary that thoſe antiquated forms, ſo obſious to modern Miniſters, and ſo unfriendly to their hungry dependents, ſhould be rendered null and void, and others better calculated to ſatisfy their voracious appetites eſtabliſhed amongſt us; which manifeſtly appears to be the deſign of the noble (pardon me the expreſſion, I mean the ignoble) Lord who planned the bill now recommended to your peruſal; by which you ſee is intended the entire demolition of every thing that is, or ought to be dear and ſacred to every American. Surely that American, or inhabitant of America, who can ſtand a tame ſpectator, while ſuch deſtructive meaſures are attempted to be carried into execution, ought not to be permitted to contaminate our air with his peſtiferous breath. Baniſhed, if poſſible, he ought to be, or lodged ſecurely in ſome well guarded cell, till he has either made atonement for his foul offence againſt his juſtly offended country, or reſigned, according to the law of nature, his deteſted life. Neutrality is criminal. He that is not for us, is againſt us. I call upon you, Americans, and every other inhabitant of America, as the natural and proper guardians of your laws and liberties, unanimouſly to ſtand forth in their defence. They are juſt on the point of being taken from you. A baſe, vile, and unmanly ſubmiſſion, is by Britain endeavoured to be extorted from you. You are required to acknowledge that the Parliament of Britain has a right to tax you, and to make laws binding on you in all caſes. What will be the conſequence of ſuch ſubmiſſion you may ſee plainly, from the bill laid before you. The methods they purſue to enforce obedience you cannot be a ſtranger to, having all heard of the treatment of the people of Boſton, Lexington, Cambridge, Falmouth, *&c. &c.* The burning of Norfolk is of a later date. Innumerable are their robberies, both on land and water; and leſt the miſchief they have done to our towns, that lay open to their attacks from the water, ſhould not be ſufficient, meaſures you know have been taken to harraſs Virginia, South, and laſtly North Carolina, by encouraging the idle and abandoned in each of thoſe provinces to butcher thoſe who ſhould dare to oppoſe the enſlaving ſcheme in its progreſs. But we have reaſon to adore the Divine Being, who has not given us up a prey to our enemies. Witneſs their defeat at the Great Bridge in Virginia, at Ninety Six in South Carolina, and, laſteſt of all, that at the South river in this province, but a few days ago, when the brave Col. Caſwell, with only nine hundred men, not only ſuſtained the attack of upwards of two thouſand men (conſiſting of Highlanders and Scotch Iriſh *regulators)* but drove them, and made their ſafety conſiſt in their flight, having loſt their two principal officers, Col. M'Leod killed, and Donald M'Donald taken. THESE are ſome of the lenient meaſures made uſe of by our Britiſh rulers to compel us to ſubmit to that ſlavery which they would entail upon us and our's. Having mentioned ſome of their methods (for I have not room to mention all that they have uſed to enſlave us) to compel us by force, it will not be improper to inform you of the offers in the before-mentioned bill, which they make to deceive us into a compliance, which I ſhall do after having obſerved to you, that the Miniſtry cannot but know that they and their tools are in imminent danger, if their plans fail of ſucceſs. If, after ſuch a profuſion of blood and treaſure, the people of England ſhould find (as I truſt in God they will) that inſtead of lightening their burthen, they have made it inſupportably heavier, and by deſtroying their trade rendered them leſs and leſs able to ſtand under it, they will undoubtedly inflict the deſerved puniſhment on their deceivers. From hence it is that we have heard of their wanting us to agree to pay them an annual ſum, ſo large as to be ſatisfactory to the ravenous appetite of a Britiſh Parliament, at whoſe diſpoſal it is to be. But leſt they ſhould fail to obtain this annual ſum from each province, which they abſurdly call a free gift, though to be required of us with their bayonets at our breaſts, they ſhift their ground, and alter their mode: They tell us, that if we will tamely ſubmit to have our conſtitution deſtroyed, our laws abrogated, and a new code drawn up for us, by them, who have long ſince convinced the world, that they are as far from being infallable as his Holineſs at Rome, and who have lived to ſee, that unconſtitutional acts made by them are as little regarded in America as his Bulls are at preſent in London (how long they may be diſregarded in London, or rather at St. James's, I will not undertake to ſay, for Canada makes me doubtful) on condition of our ſubmitting to all this, and much more, then, ſay they, you ſhall experience our tenderneſs; you ſhall have the liberty of ſending a few repreſentatives to ſit in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons; but never more than in the proportion of about one to five, when they may aſſure themſelves there will be nothing for them to do but to ſit and ſee chains forged for their American conſtituents; and, if they are honeſt men, lament what they cannot prevent. But to this I hope every American will ſay, we have in each colony a legiſlative power which we will not part with to any nation upon earth; and though it has, by the force of miniſterial opiates, been compelled to ſlumber, yet our people are poſſeſſed of an antidote to rouſe and invigorate it; or ſhould the head be found uſeleſs, they have ſurgeons ſo ſkilful, that they can form a new one that will anſwer every purpoſe as well as the old one, and continue in vigour for ages. The next indulgence they kindly offer is a free trade. But this bait ſmells ſo ſtrong of cuſtoms and excuſes, that I hope it will not be bit at. A free trade with, if not to, every maritime power in Europe, is in our power to have, without aſking leave of Britain, much leſs purchaſing it of her at ſuch a price as ſhe aſks. Many years ago it was declared in their Houſe of Commons (when debating on the broad wheel act) that they were underſold at moſt, if not all foreign markets, and that the plantations were the only markets they could trade at to advantage; and it may be obſerved, by the bye, that they would be but little able to trade at any foreign market, were they to loſe the imports from America which they carry to thoſe markets. Why then ſhould we pay them for leave to trade at thoſe markets, where they own they cannot trade to advantage themſelves? A foreign trade they know we can have, and they dread our engaging in it.

They ſay, as they would have us to be but one fold, ſo they would there ſhould be but one ſhepherd. But we call each American province a fold; and, to purſue the metaphor, ſay, each fold has ſhepherds, whoſe voice is known to the ſheep, and who have ſhewn their care of their flocks, at leaſt ſo far as to defend them from the wolves of the NORTH. In Britain there are but twenty ſix perſons that by way of eminence are called ſhepherds, and as they all but one ſlumbered or ſlept when the wolves from the NORTH broke in upon that part of their flock that was folded in the weſt, ſurely the men of the weſt will not truſt to the care of thoſe men of Britain? The men of the weſt, like thoſe of antient Greece, are folded in different folds, and have certain antient boundaries which they do not intend to alter, nor ſuffer the men of Britain either to alter or pull down. They think it prudent that each fold ſhould be under the care of more ſhepherds than one, becauſe one wiſer than all the northern ſhepherds has ſaid, in a multitude of counſellors there is ſafety. Report ſays, perſons are come, or to come, from Britain, to treat with the Americans. With ſeperate colonies, ſurely, they will not be permitted to treat! With the Continental Congreſs only ought they to be allowed to treat. But that they have affected to treat with ſo much contempt, that one would be inclined to think them ſtrangers to their own hiſtory. For when their runaway King deprived them of a Parliament, a Congreſs ſettled the nation. It is worthy of notice, that they did not meet by the call of a King's writ, yet diſpoſed of the diadem; and who dare ſay that they had not a right to do ſo. Surely Britons do not deny that power originates in the people! When, in obedience to miniſterial inſtructions, the ſeveral American Governors ſo often prorogued or diſſolved their Aſſemblies as to render them uſeleſs to the people, for every purpoſe for which they were choſen, one in particular, and that a moſt eſſential one, that of petitioning the King for redreſs of grievances, they were thereby deprived of, and at the ſame time to add to the diſtreſſes of the Americans, ſeemed to be the ſole ſtudy of the Britiſh Adminiſtration, who took every precaution to prevent our cries from piercing the royal ear. The Americans ſeeing the Aſſemblies which they had choſen rendered uſeleſs to them, and, as it were, annihilated, proceeded freely to chooſe their provincial Conventions, to whom they gave inſtructions to chooſe out of their own bodies a number of perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed abilities to go to Philadelphia, and there having met to form one great body, repreſenting, in a collective capacity, the ſeveral provinces by which they were choſe, and to act and do every thing that ſhould have a tendency to promote the good of the whole. This venerable body have repeatedly petitioned the King, and taken every other humble and prudent meaſure that could be devited to obtain for themſelves and their conſtituents that redreſs which, without injuſtice, could not be denied. Theſe men have been treated with the greateſt contempt, called ſelf-created Aſſemblies, and their conſtituents the ſweepings of Britiſh gaols. Yet to theſe men, it is ſaid, Britain deigns to ſend perſons to treat. Surely ſhe does not mean to treat in earneſt! *That*, ſhe ſays, would be not only paying America too great a compliment, but a kind of acknowledging the power of Congreſs, which they wiſh they were able to deny, but cannot on revolution principles. Perhaps this talk of a treaty is calculated to lull us to ſleep, while they ſurround us with fleets and armies, to enable them to get this ſummer a few more acres than Bunker's hill contains. Be their deſigns ever ſo baſe (for any thing that is good we cannot expect from them) I reſt aſſured the Continental Congreſs are equal to the truſt repoſed in them, and think myſelf, and every American, happy and ſecure in having our rights and liberties under their guardianſhip. Britain has certainly releaſed them from the obligation of their firſt offer, to return to our former connection, on being put on the ſame footing as we were in 1763, by refuſing to comply with it. At the ſame time that offer was made our towns were not burnt, our people were not murdered, nor our property ſtolen from us, nor had we been put to ſuch extraordinary expences as we ſince have. It will not be forgot, that the iron bill was paſſed about the year 1750, a bill as unjuſt as almoſt any other paſſed ſince. However, the preſent diſputes can, to appearance, be only terminated by the ſword. We have reaſon to believe Britain intends to try to ſupport injuſtice by force, and probably more provinces than one or two may be attacked this ſummer. Therefore, Americans, be ye unanimous. Sacrifice every mean and ſordid view to the good of your country. Be ready to run to, and not from, the place of danger; and, when there, to convince your enemies, by your deeds, that you ſcorn to be ſlaves to any power on earth. Then will your names be handed down to lateſt poſterity, as the glorious deliverers of your country from Britiſh tyranny and oppreſſion.

To the people of PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER VI.

IN the concluſion of my laſt letter I charged the author of Common Senſe with perverting the Scripture, in his account of the origin of the *Jewiſh monarchy*. I proceed to offer ſome remarks in ſupport of that charge.

"Monarchy," ſays he (meaning probably the inſtitution of monarchy) "is ranked in ſcripture as one of the ſins of Jews, "for which a curſe in reſerve is denounced againſt them. The hiſtory of that tranſaction" (either the tranſaction of monarchy, or the tranſaction of denouncing a curſe in reſerve) "is worth attending to."

This confuſed propoſition he endeavours to eſtabliſh, by a commentary (upon 1ſt Samuel, chap. 8.) full as far-fetch'd and ridiculous, as he will probably ſay mine is upon the prophecy of *Mount Seir*. But this matter muſt be treated more *ſeriouſly*, for the ſake of a country, in which (God be thanked) the ſcriptures are read and regarded with that reverence, which is due to a revelation from Heaven. I muſt, therefore, endeavour to reſcue out of our author's hands that portion of the ſacred hiſtory which

he has converted into a libel againſt the civil conſtitution of Great Britain; and ſhow in what ſenſe the paſſage has been univerſally received, as well by the Jews themſelves, as by Commentators, venerable for their piety and learning, in every chriſtian country.

The Jews were long privileged with a peculiar form of government, called a *Theocracy*, under which the "Almighty either "ſtirred up ſome perſon, by an immediate ſignification of his will, "to be their judge, or, when there was none, ruled their proceedings himſelf, by *Urim* and *Thummim*, directing what "courſe they were to follow in the public concerns of the nation."*

But they were of an ungovernable temper, fond of pomp as well as dominion over their neighbours, and being diſguſted with the miſconduct of Samuel's ſons, whom, in his old age, he had made his aſſiſtant judges over Iſrael, they came to him, and entreated him to appoint a King, who might rule their nation, and avenge them of the Philiſtines. Samuel, deeply afflicted at the impious deſign they entertained of rejecting the divine government, prays the Almighty for direction who authoriſes him to *hearken to their voice, for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me* (ſays God) *that I ſhould not reign over them.* He alſo inſtructs Samuel to enter a *ſolemn proteſt* againſt them for their folly and ingratitude, in preferring a *human* to a *divine* government; and to *ſhew them the manner of the King that ſhall reign over them*, ſince they deſired a *King to judge them like all the nations.*

Now, all the nations, which they knew, were ruled by Kings, whoſe ARBITRARY WILL ſtood in the place of LAW; and it appears alſo that the Jews, ſince the day that they were brought out of Egypt, had ſtill retained a particular hankering after the cuſtoms of that country. The Almighty, therefore, by his Prophet, not only ſignifies his diſpleaſure againſt all ſuch arbitrary rulers, but againſt every people who would impiouſly and fooliſhly prefer ſuch a government to one immediately under himſelf, where, in his providence, he might think fit to appoint ſuch a one. And [illegible] have no difference with our author. But Samuel proceeds further to reaſon with the Jews, and in the 12th chapter reminds them of the many deliverances which God had given them by the hands of their Judges, Moſes, Jepthah, Gideon, &c. having with a ſtrong hand brought them out of Egypt; having ſubdued the Aſſyrians, Ammonites, Moabites, and Philiſtines before them; and that, for all this, they preferred a government, even after the moſt corrupt models, to his juſt and righteous government. And, to convince them ſtill further of their folly and ingratitude, the Prophet appeals to a ſignal which he would give them from Heaven. He accordingly calls down an uncommon ſtorm in the midſt of harveſt, and the aſtoniſhed multitude cry out—WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR SINS THIS EVIL TO ASK US A KING.

Here our author erects his ſtandard, and here he compliments himſelf with the mockery of triumph. "Theſe portions of ſcripture (ſays he, in all the aſſurance of infallibility) are direct "and poſitive. They admit of no equivocal conſtruction. That "the ALMIGHTY hath here *entered his proteſt* againſt MONARCHIAL GOVERNMENT is *true*, or the ſcripture is *falſe*." But I will take the liberty to ſay, that the ſcripture is *true*, and that this author's inference is horribly *falſe*; nay, further, that from the whole ſpirit of the paſſage, as well as the reaſon of things, it is to be inferred that the Almighty would have as ſtrongly expreſſed his diſpleaſure againſt the Jews, had they rejected his government for one of their own appointment, whether it had been *monarchical* or *democratical*—to be adminiſtered by *one* man or a *thouſand* men.

The author had ſaid before, that Samuel did not ſhew the manner of any "*particular* King, but the *general manner of the Kings* "*of the earth*, whom Iſrael was ſo eagerly copying after." If he means to confine himſelf to theſe Kings, I have given them to him, to make the beſt of them. But if he means to argue from [illegible] in general, and to make the old Prophet expoſe his [illegible] *monarchical government*, ſuch as were to [illegible] afterwards, however limited and [illegible] particularly that of Great Britain (which muſt certainly [illegible] author's meaning, or he proves nothing to his purpoſe) I ſay then, if this be his meaning, I cannot ſo eaſily part with him. For in this lies our whole difference, and the particular caſe of the Jews cannot be applied to any other nation, in this inſtance, as none elſe was ever in ſimilar circumſtances.

ACHERLEY, in his Britannic conſtitutions (and I think our author borrows ſome of his principles, where they can ſerve his purpoſe) ſays expreſſly, "That the nations round about Iſrael "inveſted their Kings with abſolute power—and that it is a wild "imagination to ſay, that the Iſraelitiſh Kings, who were but "copies (of theſe Kings) ſhould, either in their election or "power, be a pattern to Great Britain." "There cannot be "found, either in the Old or New Teſtament, any *particular* "*deſcription of the race of men, which are or ever were Kings of* "*this nation.*" How then can there be a *ſcripture proteſt* againſt a race of men, who are not even deſcribed in ſcripture? † *Mark that, Common Senſe.*

Let me add one authority more, from a commentator at leaſt as good as our author, and who, nevertheleſs, flatly contradicts him—I mean the celebrated GROTIUS. He tells us that Samuel, in this paſſage, does not ſpeak of what our author calls the "ge"neral manner of Kings," or the *juſt and honeſt right of* a King to do ſuch things; becauſe his *right* is otherwiſe deſcribed elſewhere, as ſhall be ſhewn. The Prophet alſo ſpeaks of *ſuch a right* as the Kings round about Iſrael had acquired, which was not a *true right*; for ſuch is not the ſignification of the original word *Miſhpat*, but ſuch an action as (being founded in might and violence) hath the *effectum juris*, or comes in the place of *right.*

Grotius, I fear, is too learned for us inferior writers (*ſcriptores minorum gentium*) to follow him in this place. But SIDNEY, that great martyr to liberty, adopts the ſame explanation. "Samuel's words, ſays he, are acknowledged by all interpreters, "who were not *malicious* or *mad*, to be a diſſuaſion of the Jews "from their wicked purpoſe; not a deſcription of what a King "might *juſtly* do, by virtue of his office, but what thoſe, who "ſhould be ſet up againſt God and his law, would do when they "ſhould have the power in their hands."

Both Grotius and Sidney are well warranted in this interpretation, not only by the Hebrew text, but other clear paſſages of ſcripture, and particularly the 17th chapter of Deuteronomy, where, with the approbation of Heaven, the duty of a good King is deſcribed and limited. The Jews commonly underſtood this chapter as containing an abſolute promiſe from Heaven of a royal government, and a ſufficient authority for the requeſt made to Samuel more than three hundred years afterwards. Others underſtood it conditionally,—that if they did reject the divine government, and ſet up one of their own appointment, God would permit them, but their King ſhould be choſen in the manner, and with the qualifications, in that chapter deſcribed. All this, however, was diſregarded, when they aſked an *arbitrary King*, like thoſe of their neighbouring nations; and therefore, it is demonſtratively certain that Samuel, in entering his *proteſt* againſt ſuch Kings, did not proteſt againſt Kings or *monarchical governments generally*. Either this remark is true, or one part of ſcripture is a direct contradiction to the other. But let the paſſage to which I refer ſpeak for itſelf.

* *Lowth's Commentaries.*

† "Mark that, Cato," *is a favourite expreſſion of our author in the character of the* Foreſter.

When thou art come unto the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and ſhalt ſay, I will ſet a King over me, like as all the nations that are about me; thou ſhalt in any-wiſe ſet him King over thee, whom the Lord thy God ſhall CHUSE, *one from among thy brethren, not a ſtranger*, &c. It is further directed, that he ſhall not be given to covetouſneſs,—nor *multiply horſes*,—nor *wives to himſelf*,—nor *greatly multiply to himſelf gold and ſilver.*—That when he ſhall ſit *upon the throne of his kingdom, he ſhall write a copy of the law in a book* (which it was underſtood he was to do with his own hand.)—That this book *ſhall be with him* (or always carried about him) *and he ſhall read therein all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord his God, to keep the words of the law*, and make it the rule of his government, as well as private life. If he does this, God promiſes a bleſſing on his government, *to prolong his days in his kingdom, he, and his children, in the midſt of Iſrael.* Does not this ſmell ſtrong of *monarchy*, and even of *hereditary monarchy?* Is not ſome ſort of approbation, yea and a bleſſing, promiſed to both, when religiouſly adminiſtered, notwithſtanding all that this writer has ſaid to the contrary?

But he has not the candour to compare ſcripture with ſcripture; nor does he give a ſingle paſſage compleat, and connected with the parts neceſſary to explain it—a clear proof that *other craft* may be employed, as well as *King-craft* and *Prieſt craft*, in "withholding the ſcripture from the people," even in *Proteſtant* countries. Had our author proceeded a little further, or given the paſſages compleat as he went along, it would have appeared that, notwithſtanding the juſt diſpleaſure of the Almighty, and his *proteſt* againſt the Jews for throwing off his righteous government, yet, as mercy and forgiveneſs are his chief delight, and he knows that there is no perfection in man, the matter was pretty amicably ſettled at laſt, and the divine countenance was given to the eſtabliſhment of monarchy, even in the perſon of Saul. God himſelf directed his election and appointment; and to prepare him for his office, gave him *another heart*, and alſo the *ſpirit of prophecy.*

As to the thunder ſtorm in which our author exults, as an abſolute diſapprobation of all monarchical government, it was no more than a ſign called for by Samuel, to convince the people that he ſpoke in the name of the Lord. But what did he ſpeak in the verſes immediately preceding? Not, ſurely, that God had a particular quarrel with monarchical government, as ſuch, and that "blood would attend it;" but rather the contrary—that ſince the Jews would ſtill inſiſt upon a government of their own appointment, the Almighty would yet give them a bleſſing under that very form, upon condition of their obedience to his law. *If ye will fear the Lord and ſerve him, and obey his voice*, &c. *then ſhall both ye, and alſo the King that reigneth over you, continue following the Lord*; to which duty of *following the Lord* a bleſſing is always promiſed in ſcripture. But *if ye will not obey*, &c.—the hand of *the Lord ſhall be againſt you.* So it would have been for diſobedience had they not *aſked a King!* and, immediately after the thunder ſtorm, Samuel confirms this doctrine, and comforts the people. *Fear not*, ſaid he; although you have ſinned, *the Lord will not forſake* HIS PEOPLE. *As for me, God forbid that I ſhould ſin againſt the Lord and ceaſe to pray for you. But I will inſtruct you in the good and right way.* Thus, it ſeems, a good and right way was yet to be found under monarchical government. From all which it is plain that the Almighty had now pardoned the Jews; and the prophet follows the example, promiſing ſtill to proceed in the diſcharge of his duty among them, as a people yet in covenant with God. But, as I hinted before, it did not ſuit our author's purpoſe to take notice of ſuch paſſages as theſe; and he has been guilty of ſtill as great a perverſion of ſcripture concerning David, whom God undeniably approved of and appointed to monarchical rule.

"The high encomium given to David, takes no notice of *him* "*officially as a King*, but only as a *man* after God's own heart." I know the poor equivocation which the author has here in reſerve to offer, for his ſaying that this character was not given to David *officially as a King*, but as a *man.* It is true, that when Samuel firſt applied the character to David, he had not yet entered on his *office*; but when it was predicted that the Kingdom ſhould not be continued in the family of Saul, becauſe he had violated the law, and intruded himſelf into the Prieſt's duty, which did not belong to him; the Prophet tells him, that *the Lord hath ſought him a man after his own heart*, with the expreſs deſign of making him the ſucceſſour of Saul, on account of his excellent and God-like diſpoſition. *The Lord hath commanded him* (this man after his own heart) *to be Captain over his people, becauſe* THOU [Saul] *hath not kept that which the Lord commanded thee.* That one man is here rejected from being a King, becauſe of his diſobedience to God, and another choſen as his ſucceſſour, becauſe of his goodneſs of heart, and regard to religion, "is *true*, or ſcripture is *falſe.*" But one greater than Samuel, even St. PAUL, puts this beyond all doubt, and appropriates the encomium to David not merely as a *King elect*, but one actually *exerciſing the office.* "*When he had removed him* (ſays the Apoſtle, meaning Saul) "*he raiſed up unto them David, to be their King, to whom alſo he* "*gave teſtimony and ſaid, I have found David, the ſon of Jeſſe, a* "*man after mine own heart, which ſhall fulfil all my will*," namely, in his character of a King.

Numerous are the paſſages of ſcripture which might be brought to ſhew, that the Almighty approved of David *officially* as a King, on account of his public virtues, and that a divine bleſſing was given to the Jewiſh monarchy under his direction. The reader may conſult 2 Samuel, v. 10, 12.—viii. 6.—1 Kings, viii. 16—Pſalm lxxviii. 70, 71, 72—Pſalm lxxxix. 20, 28.

I have now done with our author on this head, and can return one of his polite expreſſions. "I deſpiſe him" equally as a perverter of ſcripture, and of the fundamental principles of mixt government. I am threatened with being "hunted from every lane and lurking hole." *Hunt on.* I ſkulk in no ſuch places, but keep the open ſtreets. "Wait a little," ſay others, "Cato "will ſoon be found tripping, and ſtumbling upon TORY "DOCTRINE, the divine right of Kings, non-reſiſtance, and "the like." Well, Gentlemen! wait patiently till it ſo happens; but let me, in the mean time, have fair play. I claim it of the public, as being engaged in a cauſe which is of the utmoſt importance to them, as well as to myſelf; and while I handle it decently, I can rely on their candour. I have got over what ſome may have viewed as the moſt thorny part of my way; and, upon the whole matter, I contend for this—*That where a people are left to chooſe their own form of government, as has been the caſe of all the world for ſome thouſand years, there is no particular denunciation of God's diſpleaſure againſt any* FORM, *whether* MONARCHICAL *or* DEMOCRATICAL, *under which ſuch a people think their civil happineſs beſt ſecured, and their duty to God beſt performed.*

ACHERLEY ſhall again ſhelter me in this concluſion, which is the main purport of the preſent letter. "JESUS CHRIST left "all the potentates of this world, and their ſubjects, to decide "their ſeveral rights by the temporal laws of each nation—and "never *intimated* WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT WAS CONVENIENT OR ELIGIBLE." This directly contradicts our author, who ſays that the Almighty has entered his proteſt againſt the *particular form of monarchy.* Yet ACHERLEY was a GOOD WHIG, and deſired to leave ſcripture out of the inſtitution of modern governments. It might be well for the author of Common Senſe to follow the example, in his future works, without ſtirring up an old diſpute, of which our fathers were long ſince wearied.

It has been aſked, "why does not Cato come to the point? *He is but yet in the ſuburbs.* Softly, Gentlemen. If this be true, why do *you*, who are in the *citadel*, make ſuch a noiſe, and betray ſuch fears? Can you not let me purſue the ſcope in my own way? I really thought that if I could lay, or overturn your foundations, the *aerial* part of your fabric would tumble to the ground. You call on me to ſhew my plan? I have done it, and mentioned, as ſuch, a ſafe return to a connection with our ancient friends and kindred, accompanied with all the advantages we have formerly experienced, and perhaps more; which, I truſt, are things yet *practicable*; or if it ſhould prove otherwiſe, we can loſe nothing by the exerciſe of deliberation and wiſdom, in the mean while. But what have *you* done? Although it was incumbent on you to have ſhewn the advantages of *your* plan, to the great and reſpectable nnmber of good men who will always be averſe to changes, except in the laſt neceſſity; although you ought to reſolve their honeſt doubts, concerning their future ſafety and peace, which have been plentifully thrown out to you; in ſhort, although you ought to have *counted the coſt* of your work, and have tried to reconcile, with your deſign, a multitude of intereſts, *commercial*, *political*, and *œconomical*,—you have only entertained us with ſome looſe declamations upon *abuſes* in the Engliſh government; and ſhocked us, for want of better arguments, by a perverſion of things ſacred; filling the papers with perſonal invectives and calumnies againſt all who cannot ſwallow, at a venture, every crude notion, which you may cook up, as the politics of the day. This will as little agree with the ſtomachs of others as with mine; although I have declared, that when the laſt neceſſity comes, I have no expedient in view, but to take chance with you, for better and for worſe.

C A T O.

In COMMITTEE *of* SAFETY, *at* Williamſburg, *April* 24, 1776.

ORDERED, that the letter from Ralph Wormeley, jun. Eſq; to John Grymes, Eſq; lately intercepted, together with the reſolution of this board thereupon, be publiſhed in the Virginia gazette.

(A copy)

JOHN BECKLEY, Aſſiſtant Clerk.

Dear Sir, ROSEGILL, *April* 4, 1776.

WHEN you and Mr. Neilſon returned from Norfolk, you informed me that Lord Dunmore either wiſhed to engage, or thought it my duty, that I ſhould immediately, in perſon, repair to his Lordſhip; that ſome ſuch oſtenſible mark of my attachment to Government, and loyalty to my King, were looked for from me; and that, notwithſtanding my unequivocal, uniform and invariable conduct, if I ſtill continue at home, I may be expoſed to the indiſcriminating ravages of war, without any hope of reparation. Whether this opinion is founded on the proclamation of the King's, on the late advices from the Miniſter, or from his Lordſhip's conjectures, I do not know. As to the proclamation, and the late advices from the Miniſter, I have an eaſy anſwer: 1ſt. I have never ſeen the proclamation, never heard it either read or repeated; it cannot then be expected of me to pay reſpect to any inſtrument of that ſort which [illegible] I can have no cogniſance of before they are ſubmitted to my ſenſes. 2d. As to the advices of the Miniſter which may lead his Lordſhip to conclude it to be the duty of every man, [illegible] the friends of Government are in ſuch a ſtate of [illegible] rather are under ſuch complete dominion, to repair to his Lordſhip, without probability of advancing any practical [illegible] utility, of concerting any effectual plan of operations, [illegible] out regard to circumſtances, I ſay, Sir, ſuch advice [illegible] nant to the words and meaning of the King. In the [illegible] ledge of our preſent ſituation, his Majeſty thus expreſſes [illegible] "And although many of theſe [illegible] people [illegible] "their loyalty, and may be too wiſe [illegible] "quences of this uſurpation, and [illegible] "rent of violence has been ſtrong enough to [illegible] "eſcence, until a ſufficient force ſhall appear to [illegible] A few obſervations on the above quoted paſſage [illegible] repugnancy. "Unhappy people," in what? [illegible] "ered by theſe uſurpers, ſo overpowered, that they cannot *hope*, they can only *wiſh*, to reſiſt it. This being the caſe, [illegible] are theſe unhappy people to do? What does his Majeſty [illegible] Not their fruitleſs vain endeavours, which prejudice every [illegible] he knows that the torrent of violence is ſtrong enough to [illegible] them in their compulſive acquieſcence, "till a ſufficient force [illegible] appear to ſupport them." He expects, then, they will [illegible] event. They will have, they have a right to proteſtation, [illegible] effort and endeavour now, on their part, would only [illegible] to themſelves, and in ruin to their cauſe. No man bears [illegible] curſed tyranny that is erected with more impatient mortification than I do; and, if there were a corner on the face of the [illegible] that I could ſupport myſelf in, and enjoy that freedom [illegible] now violently deprived of, I would, for the gratification of my own happineſs, fly to it. I have too much feeling not to be exquiſitely ſenſible of my ſlaviſh condition.

I have made no reply as to his Lordſhip's conjectures. As he muſt be furniſhed with intelligence that I am ignorant of, it muſt be ſuppoſed that he can form a better judgment than I can. In a matter of ſuch weight, I wiſh he had extracted the paragraph, or drew his opinion from his late advices, or had given the [illegible] on which he formed it. To convey myſelf, together with the abſolute neceſſaries of life, without my intention being diſcovered, is almoſt impoſſible. Beſides, I am only an inferior member of the family, have not the command of furniture, bedding, [illegible] nor proviſions; and exportation being prohibited, if I could [illegible] I could not command money for my ſupport. Add to this the probability of all reſources being cut off, whereby wheat, flour, or corn, are now furniſhed; as the army of the provincials increaſes, unleſs one of equal or ſuperiour force ſhould ſoon arrive from Britain. Numbers, in ſuch a caſe, will add to the difficulties that the fleet, army, and people at Norfolk, labour under. Hundreds will only multiply theſe inconveniencies; thouſands alone can remove them. Theſe reaſons weigh with me at preſent, and reſtrain me from taking the ſtep Mr. Neilſon adviſes with ſo much urgency. But, after all, what beneficial conſequence could my perſonal attendance operate in favour of that cauſe whoſe ſucceſs I have at heart. My example is not efficacious enough to influence others to follow it. What exertions of mine could now avail? And are not ineffectual exertions capitally erroneous in policy? Would not, or might not, the departure of a perſon of my inſignificance quicken the jealouſy of the preſent rulers, give freſh vigour to perſecution, and make them laſh our few party-friends, not with that rod of iron which we have experienced, ſevere enough for the moſt criminal atrocity, but with a red-hot one freſh from the infernal forge of tyranny. If, though, the Governor ſhould think my preſence neceſſary, and that I can, in any degree, be aſſiſtant to his Lordſhip, Government, or my country, will give me an official ſummons, and afford me proper facilities to reach him, I will, at the hazard of that precarious negative quiet that is now indulged to me, I will, to the prejudice of my health, which is, as you know, at preſent interrupted by a moſt inveterate diſorder, and which diſorder would certainly be aggravated by a diet excluſive of vegetables, at the riſk of my life, of every thing, obey it. Will you be ſo obliging as to communicate this where you think it neceſſary? And, under all viciſſitudes of fortune, believe me to be, with the moſt unalterable ſincerity,

Your moſt affectionate friend,

RALPH WORMELEY, jun.

To [illegible], Eſquire.

In COMMITTEE *of* SAFETY, *at* Williamsburg, *April* 22, 1776.

RALPH WORMELEY, jun. Eſq; appearing before this Committee in cuſtody, and being examined touching his letter to Mr. John Grymes, of the 4th of April 1776, lately intercepted from the ſaid Grymes, on his way to Lord Dunmore, the Committee hearing what he alledged in his defence, alſo examining Charles Neilſon on oath, are of opinion, that nothing appears to us in his conduct, or in the ſaid letter, to be within the offences defined by the late ordinance for eſtabliſhing a mode of puniſhment for the enemies to America in this colony: But the ſaid letter being, in the opinion of this Committee, a full proof of the inimical diſpoſition of the ſaid Ralph Wormeley, jun. Eſq; againſt the rights of America, and ſhewing a readineſs to join the enemy of this colony, provided he ſhould be called and enabled ſo to do, this Committee do reſolve, that the ſaid Ralph Wormeley, jun. Eſq; be diſcharged out of cuſtody, upon entering into bond, with approved ſecurity, in the penalty of 10,000l. conditioned that he do not correſpond with the enemies of America, join, or in any manner aid or aſſiſt them; that he do not depart this colony, without leave of the Convention, or Committee of Safety; and further, that he appear before the ſaid Convention, at any time during their next meeting, if he ſhall be required ſo to do,

JOHN PAGE, V. P.

LONDON, *January* 8.

LETTERS from Rome bring an account of the death of Cardinal Yorke, who had been in a decline for three months before his death, which happened the 26th of October laſt. The letter adds, that it is thought the diſappointment he met with in not being choſen Pope, firſt brought on his diſorder.

January 9. The priſoners brought from America, and now in Cornwall, were taken by a ſmall party of Indians inhabiting the back ſettlements of New York; two of their Chiefs are now in town, and lodge in Lad lane, with ſeveral other American Gentlemen lately come over with Col. Johnſton; the Chiefs are come with an offer of their ſervices to Government.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *Jan.* 6.

"This morning arrived the Tartar man of war from Boſton, after a fine paſſage of 21 days, having on board 75 rebels of the American army, which were taken in a privateer the Americans had fitted out at Boſton. She brought ſome freſh deſpatches, which were ſent to the Secretary of State's office on Saturday night."

A Commodore with ſix line of battle ſhips and eight frigates, will ſail, we are told, to America the beginning of March next; the above ſhips are to take on board their full complement of marines, and are to be laden as deep as poſſible with proviſions, &c.

The Council, it is ſaid, is much agitated with contrary opinions ſince General Burgoyne's arrival from Boſton; ſome, we are told, are for conciliatory meaſures.

By a letter from Rochfort, we are aſſured 13 frigates are fitting out at that port only, for the American ſettlements, each of which is to carry over land forces.

We are well aſſured the following is a liſt of the forces Government purpoſe to have in America in the ſpring.

Foreign troops for America.

Heſſians	12,000
Brunſwickers	4000
From Hanau.	500
Waldeck	500
	17,000

Britiſh troops.

Go with General Cornwallis	4000
More to be ſent in ſpring	4000
More at Boſton, including marines,	8000
Total	33,000

Preſs warrants are ſent out to Admiral Graves to preſs all American ſeamen.

Preſs warrants are expected to be iſſued out ſoon, as the Captains of all the outward bound ſhips have been very ſolicitous to procure protections.

Orders have been ſent to Plymouth for all the guardſhips there to take on board their full complement of men, as in time of war.

Orders have been ſent to all the out ports, to be very cautious and ſtrict in examining all perſons and veſſels, &c. that may be judged the leaſt ſuſpicious.

Orders are given for a quantity of beef and pork, ſufficient for ten ſhips of the line for ſix months, to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible.

We hear from Dublin, that the diſcontents of the people have been lately conſiderably increaſed by the appointments given to Mr. Jenkinſon, Welbore Ellis, and Lord Clare, whom the Iriſh hold in a very contemptible light; the coffee-houſes in Dublin abound with the moſt virulent abuſe againſt theſe miniſterial favourites, for attempting to get an increaſe of ſalary annexed to offices, which are mere ſinecures, and a burthen to the nation;—nay the Iriſh Gentlemen in the intereſt of the Crown, think themſelves ill uſed by having ſuch appointments beſtowed on Jenkinſon and Ellis, who are ſtrangers to the country, and conſequently no ways intereſted in its proſperity, further than it may anſwer the particular views of their patron.

A compact is lately ſigned between our Court and that of three northern powers, by which they have ſtipulated to furniſh Great Britain between them with 60,000 troops, the better to enable the latter to carry on the continental war.

Several tranſports are brought up to the tower in order to take in cannon, balls, and other warlike ſtores, for Boſton; which tranſports are to be conveyed by ſix men of war, to prevent their being taken by the provincials.

A ſmall veſſel will be deſpatched to America this week, with orders for all the tranſports that have delivered their cargoes at Boſton, &c. to leave that place immediately, and return to England with all expedition.

Monday a brig from Quebec arrived at Portſmouth. She brings an account of the provincials having taken Montreal.

Some diſtinguiſhed members of the minority have, it is confidently ſaid, been offered to have their names inſerted in the commiſſion appointing Delegates to *pardon* the American colonies, which ſeveral of them have accepted.

A correſpondent ſays, that premiums of enſurance on ſhipping, eſpecially to the weſtward, are as high now as at any time in a French or Spaniſh war.

A conſiderable general repair of all the fortifications in France on the frontiers of Germany, is now going on, particularly in Alſace; which looks as if the Court of Verſailles had apprehenſions of an attack in that quarter.

WORCESTER, APRIL 12.

ON Thurſday the 4th inſt. the body of Major General Warren was found, about three feet under ground, on Bunker's hill. It was afterwards carried to Boſton, and on Monday laſt re-interred with the honours and reſpect due to ſo illuſtrious a hero.

It is reported, from different quarters, that Quebec was taken by ſtorm laſt month, and that our loſs is computed to be 600 men killed and wounded. However, it does not amount to a certainty.

NEW-YORK, *April* 18. Saturday laſt his Excellency General Waſhington arrived here from Cambridge, attended by Mr. Palfrey and Mr. Moylan, his Aid de Camps, and Horatio Gates, Eſq; Adjutant General, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of diſtinction.

The firſt diviſion of the miniſterial fleet, conſiſting of the Fowey and Nautilus, with 68 tranſports, from Boſton, ſailed for Halifax on the Monday preceding the 1ſt of April. The ſecond diviſion, conſiſting of Admiral Shuldham in the Chatham, the Centurion, and the Lively, with 62 tranſports, ſailed the Thurſday after, for the ſouthward, not half manned, and had but ſhort allowance for 14 Days. The Renown, of 50 guns, the Senegal, of 28, and the Hope, of 16, remain below; but have moved from their ſtation in Kingroad, off the light-houſe, for fear of our fire ſhips. The Niger man of war is alſo gone to Halifax; and it is ſaid, by a veſſel from London to the fleet, that 50 merchantmen, loaded, were bound to Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 17.

Extract of a letter from ESEEK HOPKINS, *Eſq; Commander in Chief of the American fleet, to the Preſident of the Congreſs, dated on board the ſhip Alfred, New London harbour, April* 9, 1776.

WHEN I put to ſea, on the 17th of February, from Cape Henlopen, not thinking we were in a condition to keep on a cold coaſt, I appointed our rendezvous at Abacco, one of the Bahama iſlands.

"I arrived at the rendezvous, in order to wait for them fifteen days, agreeable to orders. I then formed an expedition againſt New Providence, which I put in execution the third of March, by landing two hundred marines under the command of Captain Nicholas, and fifty ſailors under the command of Lieut. Weaver, of the Cabot, who was well acquainted there. The ſame day they took poſſeſſion of a ſmall fort, of ſeventeen pieces of cannon, without any oppoſition, ſave five guns which were fired at them without doing any damage. I received, that evening, an account that they had two hundred and odd men in the main fort, all inhabitants. I then cauſed a manifeſto to be publiſhed, the purport of which was, that the inhabitants and their property ſhould be ſafe, if they did not oppoſe me in taking poſſeſſion of the fort and King's ſtores. This had the deſired effect, for the inhabitants left the fort almoſt alone. Captain Nicholas, by my order, ſent to the Governor for the keys of the fort, which were delivered, and the troops marched directly in, where we found the ſeveral warlike ſtores agreeable to the inventory incloſed; but the Governor ſent one hundred and fifty barrels of powder off in a ſmall ſloop the night before. I have taken the Governor, Montford Brown, the Lieutenant Governor, who is a half pay officer, and Mr. Thomas Arwin, who is a Counſellor and Collector of his Majeſty's quit rents in South Carolina; and it appears, by the Court Callendar, that he is alſo Inſpector General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms of North America. Since we came out, we have loſt company with the Waſp.

"The fourth inſtant we fell in with the eaſt end of Long Iſland, and took the ſchooner ———, commanded by young Wallace, of ſix carriage guns and eight ſwivels; and the fifth we took the bomb brig of eight guns and two howitzers, ten ſwivels and forty eight hands, well found with all ſorts of ſtores, arms, powder, &c. The ſixth in the morning we fell in with the Glaſgow, and her tender, and engaged her near three hours. We loſt ſix men killed, and as many wounded. The Cabot had four men killed, and ſeven wounded, the Captain is among the latter. The Columbus [which mounts 36 guns] had one man who loſt his arm. We received a conſiderable damage in our ſhip, but the greateſt was in having our wheel rope and blocks ſhot away, which gave the Glaſgow time to make ſail, and I did not think proper to follow, as it would have brought on an action with the whole of their fleet, and I had upwards of thirty of our beſt ſeamen on board the prizes. I therefore thought it moſt prudent to give over the chaſe, and ſecure our prizes, and having taken the Glaſgow's tender, arrived the ſeventh with all the fleet.

"Among the dead are Mr. Sinclair Seymour, Maſter of the Cabot, a good officer; Lieutenant Wilſon, of the Cabot; and Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the Alfred.

"The officers all behaved well on board the Alfred; but too much praiſe cannot be given to the officers of the Cabot, who gave and ſuſtained the whole fire for ſome conſiderable time, within piſtol ſhot."

INVENTORY *of* STORES, *taken at* FORT MONTAGUE, *March* 3, 1776

17 cannon, from 9 to 36 pounders. 1240 round ſhot. 121 ſhells. 81 iron trucks for carriages. 22 copper hoops. 1 worm. 2 copper powder meaſures. 1 ladle. Some old iron, copper, and lead.

STORES taken at FORT NASSAU, *March* 4, 1776.

71 cannon, from 9 to 32 pounders. 15 mortars, from 4 to 11 inches diameter, and beds. 5337 ſhells. 9831 round ſhot, and 165 chain and double head do. 140 hand grenadoes. 816 fuzes, or falſe fires. 99 ſponges, rammers, and worms. 46 copper ladles. 407 copper hoops, and 5 copper powder meaſures. 220 iron trucks for carriages, 3 bells. 24 caſks of powder. A quantity of match rope, not weighed. 2 double blocks, with braſs ſheafs. 1 Scale beam, 1 hammer, 3 tanned hides. 2 boxes of tallow candles. 4 barrels of flour, 4 ditto bread, 4 ditto beef. Part of a caſk of ſpirit, 1 ſun dial, and 1 Engliſh flag.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Alfred ſhip of war, dated New London harbour, April 10, 1776.

"I doubt not but you have heard of our arrival at this place, and of our engagement with the Glaſgow man of war [of 24 guns] of which I ſhall now give you ſome particulars.———On the 4th Inſtant we made the eaſt end of Long Iſland, and diſcovered the Columbus, who had parted with us the night before, to windward, with a ſchooner of ſix guns (one of Capt. Wallace's tenders) which ſhe had taken in the morning. We made Block Iſland in the afternoon, when the Commodore ordered the brigs to ſtand in for Rhode Iſland, to ſee if any more of the fleet were out, and to join us the next morning, which was accordingly done, without ſeeing any veſſel except a New York ſloop, which Capt. Biddle brought to the fleet, and after her papers were examined ſhe was releaſed. At day-light we diſcovered a brig to leeward, made ſail, ſoon came up with, and after a few ſhot took her; ſhe proved to be the bomb brig belonging to Wallace's fleet, mounting 8 guns and 2 howitzers, commanded by one Snead, a Lieutenant in the navy. We continued to cruiſe all day within ſight of Block Iſland, and in the evening took a brig and ſloop from New York, and have brought both into port with us, not being ſatisfied as to their clearances. At ſun-ſet we were 12 ſail in all, and had a very pleaſant evening. At half paſt one I was awaked by the cry of all hands to quarters. We were ſoon ready for action, the main body of my company, with my firſt Lieutenant, being placed in the barge on the main deck, and the remaining part, with my ſecond Lieutenant and myſelf, on the quarter deck. We ſoon diſcovered a large ſhip ſtanding directly for us. The Cabot was foremoſt in the fleet, our ſhip cloſe after, not more than 100 yards behind, but to windward withal. When the brig came cloſe up ſhe was hailed by the ſhips, which we then learned was the Glaſgow man of war. The brig immediately fired a broadſide, and received a return two fold, which, owing to the weight of metal, damaged her ſo much in her hull and rigging, that ſhe was obliged to retire for a while to refit. Our ſhip then came up (not having it in our power to fire a gun before, without hurting the brig) and engaged her ſide by ſide for three glaſſes, as hot as it could poſſibly be on both ſides. The firſt broadſide ſhe fired my 2d Lieutenant fell dead by my ſide, having a muſket ball through his head. In him I have loſt a worthy officer, a ſincere friend, and a companion that was beloved by all the ſhip's company. Unfortunately for us, our tiller rope and main brace were ſhot away ſoon after the fight began, which made the ſhip broach to, and gave the enemy an opportunity of raking us fore and aft. The engagement continued until day-light, at which time ſhe crowded all the ſail ſhe could, and ſtood in for Newport. Our rigging was ſo much hurt, that we could not make ſail time enough to come up with her again. At ſun-riſe the Commodore made the ſignal to leave of chaſing, he not thinking it prudent to riſk the prizes near the land, leſt the whole fleet ſhould come out of the harbour. The Glaſgow continued firing ſignal guns the whole day after. I loſt three of my people out of 12 that were on the quarter deck, and two others who were in the barge were ſlightly wounded. Capt. Hopkins, of the Cabot, is wounded, his maſter killed, and the 2d Lieutenant of marines is ſince dead of his wounds. Upon the whole, it was a very hot engagement, in which our ſhip and the brig were much damaged; but we have this conſolation, that the enemy ſuffered full as much; for, by ſeveral expreſſes from Rhode Iſland, we are aſſured that it was with much difficulty ſhe got into port, with both pumps going."

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4.

WE have advice from Portſmouth, that our troops entered that town without oppoſition, and have taken a number of waggon loads of effects, viz. rum, ſugar, molaſſes, and a variety of dry goods, belonging to perſons who are enemies to the American cauſe; they have alſo deſtroyed two or three houſes which were the property of John Goodrich; and brought off ſome priſoners. Lord Dunmore is very ſtrongly entrenched at Tucker's mills, and has a great quantity of cannon mounted, defended by about 500 men. His Excellency General LEE returned here from Portſmouth laſt Thurſday evening.

Extract of a letter from PHILADELPHIA, *April* 23.

"There is an expreſs arrived to the Congreſs, from Canada, the purport of which yet remains a ſecret; the report is, that 500 Canadians had attempted to get in to Carleton's aſſiſtance, but were attacked and driven off by the continental troops. The loſs on either ſide is not known."

MILNER's, *April* 10, 1776.

EARLY in *May* I propoſe going to the *Weſt Indies* for a few Months. Thoſe who have any Claim againſt *Michael* and *John Wallace* and Company will pleaſe to apply for Payment; and it will be obliging in thoſe who are indebted to them to call and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt convenient, before I go away, as there may not be any Perſon left to tranſact the Buſineſs in my Abſence.

MICHAEL WALLACE.

SUFFOLK, *April* 20, 1776.

I AM under the Neceſſity of ſailing for the *Weſt Indies*, about the firſt of next Month, from whence I propoſe returning as ſoon as I poſſibly can.——As no Partner of the Houſe of *Gibſon, Donaldſon*, and *Hamilton*, will be in the Country after I ſail, I requeſt all thoſe who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Concern will apply before that Time, and they ſhall be paid. I ſhall take it extremely kind in thoſe indebted to the Concern, who have not yet ſettled their Accounts, if they will call and have them adjuſted, and ſettled by Specialties, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt expedient.

DOUGLAS HAMILTON.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcribers, at their Stores in* PETERSBURG,

A QUANTITY of LISBON, TENERIFF, PORT, SHERRY, and MADEIRA WINES, of the beſt Qulity.——LISBON by the Quarter Caſk, TENERIFF by the Pipe, PORT and SHERRY by the Dozen, and MADEIRA by the Gallon.

WILLIAM BEATTIE.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

2‖

BEDFORD, *April* 25, 1776.

WHEREAS I gave two Bonds, bearing Date the 27th of *September* 1774, each for the Sum of 25l. one payable the 20th of *May* 1776, the other the 20th of *May* 1777, to *Anthony Haden* of *Albemarle* County, in Conſideration of a certain Parcel of Land in *Bedford*: I hereby forewarn any Perſon from taking Aſſignments of the ſaid Bonds until the ſaid *Haden* makes me a legal Right to the ſaid Land.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD;

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND containing 400 Acres, with an Entry of 199 Acres adjoining the ſaid Land, lying on the Middle Fork of *Cunningham* Creek, in *Albemarle* County. The Plantation is in very good Order for Cropping, and has pretty good Buildings on it. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the Land may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in the ſaid County, near the Courthouſe.

JOHN TANDY.

2‖

PETERSBURG, *March* 28, 1776.

WHEREAS there are many Accounts ſtill unſettled on the Books at our Store in *Charlotte*, formerly kept by Mr. *Samuel Wimbiſh*, but by Mr. *William Barkſdale* ſince Fall 1774, who has ſtill full power to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame, to pay and receive, and grant Acquittances; and as Mr. *Wimbiſh* is about to leave the Colony (in Order to prevent future Diſputes) all thoſe that have open Accounts on the Books are deſired to apply immediately, and adjuſt the ſame, as no Diſcount, otherwiſe than what are on the Books, will be allowed after his Departure.

WILLIAM CALL,
Survivor of *Field & Call*.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Brunſwick*, on *Nottoway* River, the 7th of *March*, a black MARE that is with Foal, inclinable to a Cheſtnut Colour, about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead intermixed with white Hairs down to her Note, which appears to be a Snip; has ſome Saddle Spots, the Mane under the Bridle is cut and mixed with white Hairs, a dark Spot on her Rump about the Size of a Man's Hand; ſhe paces and trots, and is docktl Alſo was ſtolen, at the ſame Time, a white Horſe about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded, as well as I remember, on the near Shoulder W, on his near Buttock HG, on the off Shoulder and Buttock ?), and on his Jaw Something reſembling a Flower de Luce, trots and gallops very hard. Whoever delivers the Mare to me ſhall have 5l. Reward, and 40s. upon Delivery of the Horſe, or 10l. for the Horſes and Thief.

JOHN BANTON.

TAKEN up on *Little* River, in *Hanover*, a dark bay MARE about 9 Years old, 4 Feet 8¼ Inches high, has a Star in her Forehead about the Size of a Dollar, a few white Hairs down the Side of her Face and near the Root of her Tail, and paces altogether. She has been in the Neighbourhood ever since *October* last. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

THOMAS BURCH HULET.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a BLACK MARE about 19 Years old, 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, with a large Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Nose, a roached Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock TE in a Piece. Posted, and appraised to 4l. JOHN NEWTON.

TREASURY OFFICE, *April* 26, 1776.

MAJOR *George Lyne*, formerly appointed to sign the Treasury Notes of the Denomination of 20*s.* 12*s.* 10*s.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* being unable, through Sickness, to prosecute that Business, I have, pursuant to the Authority to me given by the General Convention, appointed Col. *John Dixon* to sign the said Notes. RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

THE following Counties have not hitherto returned Lists of the Number of their People; and as the Colony may receive Injury from the Want of a Return being soon made to Congress, it is hoped the Committees will procure the Lists, to be taken and sent by the Delegates to the next Convention.

Accomack, Albemarle, Amelia, Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Berkeley, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Culpiper, Cumberland, Dunmore, Essex, Fauquier, Frederick, Fincastle, Goochland, Hampshire, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King & Queen, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Middlesex, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Norfolk, Northampton, Orange, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, and *Warwick*,

EDMUND PENDLETON.

AS an Army without Cavalry is in all Countries a very defective Machine, but in this Province, circumstanced as it is, it is impossible to carry on the Service with any tolerable Degree of Credit, without a certain Proportion of this Species of Troops, General *Lee* begs Leave to address himself to the young Gentlemen of the different Counties, entreating that they will form themselves into Companies of LIGHT DRAGOONS, consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and a Trumpet, or Horn-Boy. As it is intended, and hoped, that the Whole will be composed of Gentlemen Volunteers, it will not be expected that they should receive any Pay; but at the same Time, as it is not reasonable that they should put themselves to the Expence of maintaining their Horses, they are to be allowed Rations for them, as well as for themselves. Their Arms should be a short Rifle Carbine, a light Pike of eight Feet long, and a Tomhawk. General *Lee* is confident, if the young Gentlemen approve, and adopt this Scheme, they will not only do very great Honour to themselves, but render important Service to their Country.

HALIFAX (*North Carolina*) *April* 12, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of [illegible] *Montfort*, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment, or give Bonds for their respective Balances. All those who have Demands against the said Estate are desired to make them known. HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.

HANOVER-SIDNEY, *April* 16, 1776.

THE Students at the Academy increase fast, that I cannot proceed to furnish Beds for any considerable Number more. Those Gentlemen who find their Sons [illegible] could do me, and perhaps themselves, a Favour by sending them. It can be no great Trouble to them, if two Families will agree to send their Children together, to furnish one Company a Bed at their common Expence. And it will be impossible for me to provide this Article at the Rate I have hitherto done, as young Persons are less disposed to be careful of the Property of another than of their own.

PHIL. HOLCOMBE, Steward.

N. B. I will give good Encouragement to a Man who understands cooking, and managing the Business of the Kitchen and Table in such a large Family.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND in *Burlington*, lying on both Sides of *Bridle* Creek, which is remarkably good for Tobacco and Hemp, affords good Meadow Ground, and has about 50 Acres cleared, under a good Fence. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, about five Miles below the Head of *Appamattox* River.

PETER PATTESON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber in *Williamsburg*, about the 10th of *April*, two Horses, viz. a large dark Bay, about 7 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has had a Fistula, the Marks of which are very plain to be seen, and seemed inclinable to rise again, as the Place was a little swelled on one Side the Shoulder; he is branded on the Buttock J. The other is a small Sorrel, 10 or 11 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has had a Fistula some Years ago, which is very discoverable, is creft fallen, and branded on the Buttock C, or a Horse Shoe, but very faint. I will give 10*s.* for each, if brought home.

(tf) BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

April 25, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Williamsburg*, about three Weeks ago, a DARK BAY MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I G. She has got a Fistula on her Withers, and has a long Mane and Switch Tail. Whoever conveys the said Mare to Mr. *Richard Charlton* in *Williamsburg*, or to my Plantation in *King William*, shall be handsomely rewarded by

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

STOLEN, from the Subscriber, the 7th of *March*, a black HORSE about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, 6 Years old this Spring, paces slow, and branded on the off Buttock X. I will give a Reward of 50*s.* for the Horse, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief. (2‖) HENRY HAYES.

Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late

BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,

Elegantly coloured. Price one Dollar.

Also an excellent MAP of

The present SEAT of CIVIL WAR,

Taken by an able Draughtsman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on *Rappahannock* River, in the upper End of *Caroline*, the 24th of *January*, a BAY HORSE four Years old, about 4 feet 10 Inches high, branded LT, shod all-fours, and paces when rode. He was bred in the upper End of *Culpeper* on *Thorn's Gap*. I have been informed such a Horse was seen following a Waggon that was going over the Mountains. Whoever brings me the said Horse shall have forty Shillings Reward.

HANNAH BATTAILE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 19, 1776.

THE Visitors and Governors of the College, are desired to meet on the 2d *Monday* in next Month, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning.

By Order of the Rector,

(2) M. DAVENPORT, Cl. Visit.

A COMPLETE FULLING-MILL is now finishing on *Lansdown* Mill-Dam, in *Richmond* County, where all manner of *Fulling, Shearing, Pressing*, and *Dying*, will be performed, on the most reasonable Terms, by

LAWRENCE M'KINNY.

WHEREAS the Bonds taken on the Sale of the Estate of *Samuel Swann*, late of *Nansemond*, deceased, will become due the 24th of *May* next, and the Executor being desirous to make up his Administration as soon as possible, he begs the Favour of all Creditors and Debtors to the said Estate to meet him in *Suffolk* at that Time, in Order to settle their respective Accounts. As he lives at a considerable Distance from that Place, he hopes Gentlemen concerned will not disappoint him; and as it may be inconvenient to some concerned to meet at any particular Day, he proposes attending till the Middle of *June*. JOHN SWANN, Executor.

GLOUCESTER, *April* 10, 1776.

For SALE, for ready Money only.

NARROW Hoes, Bar Iron, Iron Spice Mortars, Door Hinges and Bolts, Saw Rests, Gouges, Augers, Sheep Sheers, Hand Saws, Table Butts, *&c.* Dovetail Hinges, Desk and Cupboard Locks, Chair Nails, Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Tailors Shears, Women's Sciffors, Silver and Brass Thimbles, Watch Seals, Stock, Shoe, and Knee Buckles, Lancets, Cork-Screws, Pencils, Taper and Center Bitts, Watch Keys, Spectacles, Knitting Pins, Awl Blades, Inkpowder, Nuns and coloured Thread, Knee Garters, plain and Diaper Tape, Sewing Silk, Pewter Porringers and Dishes, Tin Cullenders, Egg Slicers, Iron Candlesticks, Copper Tea-Kettles, Lustring, Persian Taffeta, Waistcoat Stuff, English Persian, Velvet Hoods, Bombazine, black Silk Gloves, Chintz, printed Linens and Callicoes, thick and Book Muslin, Marseilles Quilting, Muslin Handkerchiefs, spotted Gauze, Cambrick, Men's, Women's, and Girls Gloves, Women's Cotton Hose, Men's Worsted and Silk ditto, black Gimp, Cloth Mantlet, flowered Silk Capuchins, Blond and Silk Lace, Common Prayer Books, Bibles, Watt's Hymns & Psalms, Testaments, Psalters, Spelling Books, Histories, Children's Books, Pocket Books, Playing Cards, Horn and Ivory Combs, Fans, Dutch Pretties, Gartering, Quality Binding, Silk Ferreting, Stone Water Pitchers, Porringers, Cups, *&c.* Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Glass and China Bowls, Mustard Pots, Rings and Castors, Punch Ladles, Stone and Delf Plates, Queen's China Dishes, black Leather and Seal Skin Trunks, Riband, Collaring, Necklaces, Women's and Girls Bonnets, Hand-Saws, Trowels, Dripping-Pans, Girths, Bridles, Stirrup Leathers and Irons, Bridle Bits, Whips, Men's coarse and fine Hats, Youths ditto, Shot Belts, Needles, Silk Twist, Buttons, Crewel, Bugles, Gold Rings, common and Bristol Stone Sleeve Buttons, Thimbles, Razor Straps, Violin, Shalloons, Calimancoes, Durants, Cambrick, Dr. Norris's Antimonial Drops, Glass of Antimony, Salt of Amber, Cinnamon, Ingredients for Bitters, Reap Hooks, Ginger, Men's and Women's Leather Shoes, Women's Callimanco ditto, Children's Morocco ditto, Shirt Buttons, Waistcoat do. common Laces, Fishing Tackle, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Coffee, Soal Leather, Harness ditto, Calf Skins, Loaf Sugar, Soap, Candles, Leather Breeches, Hair Sifters, Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Wires and Brushes for Muskets, and many other trifling Articles too tedious to mention.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

Head Quarters, WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 19, 1776.

DESERTED from the *Halifax* regular Company (now in this City) on *Wednesday* the 16th Instant, three Soldiers, viz. JOSEPH MITCHELL BLAIR, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wide Mouth, blue Eyes, black Hair, and freckled Face. He carried with him a dark coloured new Hunting Shirt. His inside Clothing I do not remember.—— JAMES TROOP, about the Age of *Blair*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has blue Eyes, dark curling Hair, stoops in his Shoulders, but otherwise well made. He carried with him a dark coloured Hunting Shirt. What other Clothes he had I do not know.—— WILLIAM HILL, 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, spare made, of a dark Complexion, with black Hair and black Eyes. He had with him a striped *Virginia* Cloth Hunting Shirt, which he has dyed almost black, a Snuff coloured Coat, blue Duffil Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches.——The above Deserters carried away three of the Country's Rifles. They were enlisted in *Halifax* County, to which I expect they will endeavour to return.—Any Person or Persons who will deliver the above Deserters to the Company to which they belong, or secure them so that I may get them, shall be handsomely rewarded by

NATHANIEL COCKE, Captain.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houses and Lots wherein the Subscriber now lives, in the Town of *Petersburg*, consisting of a large Dwelling-House, Storehouse, and all convenient Outhouses, in good Repair; a large Garden and Pasture adjoining, and the Situation equal to any in the Colony for Business. It is so well known, that a particular Description is unnecessary. Also a few House Servants, Household Furniture, *&c.* a Lot in the Town of *Petersburg*, and 400 Acres of good Tobacco Land in *Charlotte*. The Purchasers may have Possession immediately, and the Payment made easy by giving approved Security.——As I intend leaving the Colony, those who have any Demands against me are desired to apply for Payment; and all Persons indebted, it is hoped, will either discharge their Accounts, or think it reasonable to give Security.

As the Purchasers of the Land in *Ward's Fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, Esq; of *London*, are in some doubt of their having a Right, this is to inform them, that the Deeds will be sent, properly executed, with an Acknowledgment of Mrs. *Lidderdale*'s Right of Dower, when the Times will admit of an Opportunity, and may be assured of having a most undoubted Title made them. They will likewise please to observe, that the Deeds will not be recorded till the Money is paid, agreeable to the Terms of Sale. And if any of the Purchasers are in Doubt of my being properly authorised to make Sale of the Lands, they may be fully satisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the Power of Attorney is recorded.

6 RICHARD HANSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, two red and white STEERS, marked with a Crop in each Ear. Posted, and appraised to 6l. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a BAY HORSE, branded on the near Buttock O, and appears to be very old. Posted, and appraised to five Pounds ten Shillings.

FRANCIS M. PITTY.

FALMOUTH, *April* 8, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony soon.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.
GEORGE CUNINGHAM.
LUGARD BANNATYNE.

FREDERICSBURG, *April* 10, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony soon.

JAMES BLAIR.
JAMES GALLAWAY.
JAMES DOUGLAS.

STRAYED, from *Burwell's* Ferry, on *Tuesday* the 9th Instant (*April*) a BAY HORSE, shod All-Fours, had on his Saddle and Bridle, and branded on the near Buttock O. I will give 40*s.* Reward for the Horse, and 10*s.* for the Saddle and Bridle, if delivered to me in *Williamsburg*.

JONATHAN PROSSER.

COMMITTED to *Essex* Gaol, a Negro Man who says his Name is JESSE, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Napper* of *Albemarle*. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

COMMITTED to *Essex* Gaol, a Negro Man who says his Name is GABRIEL, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Payne* of *Goochland*. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

COMMITTED to *Essex* Gaol, a Negro Man who says his Name is DANIEL, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Payne* of *Albemarle*. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

YORICK,

IN high Health, and great Perfection, stands at his usual Place (*Mount Airy*) to cover Mares at the Price of 3l. 5*s.* Pasturage given, but no Insurance against Escapes.

JOHN WHELDON.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little below *Williamsburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on, when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket* Coat. I have been informed he is lurking about *Williamsburg*. Whoever brings him to me shall have 15*s.* Reward, besides what the law allows.

tf ANDREW ESTAVE.

GODOLPHIN,

A BEAUTIFUL bright Bay, high blooded, about 6 Years old, and in great Perfection, stands at Mr. *John Baird's* Plantation in *Prince George* County, near *Blandford*, to cover Mares the ensuing Season, at a Guinea the Leap ready Money, or 5l. by the Season payable in *October* 1777, but may be discharged by the Payment of 3l. in *December* next, or 4l. in *May* following. The Number of Mares put to *Godolphin*, since he has been allowed to cover, has gained him such Reputation, as well for the Certainty of his getting Colts, as for their Size and Beauty, that a further Description of him is needless.—I have procured two fine large Pastures, under excellent Fences, and the greatest Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will run no Risk. 8‖

THOMAS FEILD.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horse, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will stand at Capt. *William Deason*'s on *Cypress* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 3l. the Season, or 30*s.* the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the first of *October*, I will take 40*s.* the Season, and 20*s.* the Leap. Capt. *Deason* has good Pasturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will use his utmost Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away. JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelson*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *English* Horse TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horse; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkshire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (11)

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, situated about three Miles above *Petersburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling House 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a Entry Passage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiously contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other necessary Offices in good Repair, and several Orchards of the best Kind of Fruit Trees. The Seat being well known, I think a more particular Description unnecessary. The Time of Payment will be made easy to the Purchaser, and the Land sold by applying to Mr. *Thomas Rankin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.